JUBILEE IN CINCINNATI.

OHIO VALLEY-PATRIOTISM EXUBERANT.

ITS CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OPENED. ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF SETTLEMENT IN THE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Cincinnati, July 4 .- The Ohio Valley began its ond hundred years of modern life to-day. The first hundred terminated in the midst of a most terrific racket last night, and the second century was ushered in to-day with much speech-making and parading. The celebration is by no means a local effair. The other four great Commonwealths-Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin-equally endants and heritors of the great Northwest Territory, have joined heart and soul with the Buckeye State in making glad over the certernial anniversary of the settlement of the mother Territory. In this well-built city on the banks of the Ohio there has sprung up a great Exposition Building, costing nearly a million dollars. There the five sister States of the Northwest, and many of the more distant members of the Union, have collected and displayed the choicest fruits of their industry and wealth. The general Government has also appropriated \$50,000, a liberal allowance secured through the persistent effort of Cincinnati's Representative in Congress, Mr. Butterworth, and the wonders of nature and the works of man are

tute and the Patent Office here on exhibition.

The Exposition will run for ten weeks and was pened to-day with all the energy of which the Western nature is capable, and that's saying a great deal. Cincinnati's 300,000 population and the strangers within her gates called out a holiday and beat drums, tooted horns, applauded patriotic speeches and gently simmered with heat and enthusiasm all day long. The great Exposition buildings at Race and Twelfth sts. were the centre of activity. In the morning the Governors had their innings. It was a State occasion in more senses than one. The big Music Hall, which is a part of the Exposition buildings, was filled with a sea of waving fans when President Allison, of the Board of Commissioners, opened the proceedings and called the first Governor into play. It was Judge Foraker, of Ohio, who made the opening address and extended the right hand of fellowship to his brother Governors seated in a semi-circle behind him. Senator Sherman was on the platform, and his appearance and every allusion to him set the Buckeye enthusiasm a-bubbling over again. Congressmen Butterworth, Burrows, of Michigan, and Bynum, of Indiana, were also there. The rest of a numerous Congressional committee enumerated in the law duly made and provided for the occasion were unable to get away from their duties, thus proving the falsity of the popular impression to the effect that Congressmen never

work and always junket. THE GOVERNOR'S TALK TO THE AUDIENCE.

After Governor Foraker had set the Gubernatorial ball a-rolling, Governor Thayer, of Nebraska, took it up and spoke in praise of the firm principles of devotion to right and duty that gave the people of the Northwest the victory in their early "truggles with the wilderness. Then Governor Gray, of Indiana, arose and lifted up a high, clear voice in praise of Hoosierdom. He told of her wealth, and her culture; of her live stock and ber school-houses. The vast audience cheered him on, but they rose to a still higher pitch of genuine enthusiasm when Lieutenant-Governor Bryan, of Kentucky, took the platform. He is a man of almost gigantic stature and in the great, grand prime of life, with a voice of tremendous power. His little speech was suffused with carnestness and sentiment. He spoke of the sisterhood of the States and the glorious future of their common Union, winding up with a climax that carried his listeners completely off their feet, and brought forth a roar of applause that lasted for many seconds. General Beaver, the veteran Governor of the Keystone State, closed with a forceful speech, reminding the jubilant Buckeyes that many of their immediate ancestors were Pennsylvanians.

The arrangement by which Mrs. Cleveland was to start the machinery by telegraph was not completed, and Mrs. Polik, the venerable widow of President Polk, touched the key in Nashville which THE GOVERNOR'S TALK TO THE AUDIENCE. to start the machinery by telegraph was not completed, and Mrs. Polk, the venerable widow of President Polk, touched the key in Nashville which unlocked the pent-up forces in the engines of the Exposition plant. A few minutes after noon the big gong on the stage struck again and again as the feeble touch of the former mistress of the White House closed the electric circuit and gave the signal. Mary Allison, the little daughter of the president of the Board of Commissioners flitted out from among the sombre-coated Governors and Congressmen, with her white dress and many-colored ribbons to repeat back the signal and start the huge machinery upon its ten-weeks' grind. The grand chorus got together for the recent May Pestival of Music pealed forth anthem and invocation, the venerable Archbishop Elder stood up in his purple robes to pronounce the benediction, and the Centennial Expesition, in celebration of the settlement of the Ohio Valley, was duly and formally opened.

AN OVERGROWN PROCESSION IN THE STREETS.

AN OVERGROWN PROCESSION IN THE STREETS. In the afternoon there was a grand procession. At least it started in the afternoon. Fragments of it are going still, and to the unprofessional eye it gives every evidence of an intention to go on forever. Cincinnati is a big city, but this procession was too big for Cincinnati. There wasn't room for it. It was telescoped and doubled up generally all along the line of march. Still it was grand procession if life were long enough to see it all. There were elaborate floats illustrative of private business enterprise, and there were still more elaborate floats illustrative of select passages from Northwestern history and of things in sages from Northwestern history and of things in general. There was the usual blende Goddess of Liberty, who became a cherry brunette after she had been dragged about in the sunshine all day. There were the brave defenders of our country with a brass band to each dozen defenders or fraction thereof, and the glittering aides and stalwart members of the various Governors' staffs, attired in unnumbered yards of gold cord. Grand Army Veteraus and the Sons of Veterans, tariff clubs and imitation Indians; backwoodsmen and cavalrymen, marched and countermarched, or waited for one another to get out of the way. As for the street crowds, they were tremendous. The for the street crowds, they were tremendous, thoroughfares were blocked and choked, erable old gentlemen from the back. erable old gentlemen from the back counties, who looked as though they might have been as old as the State, jostled the Chacinnati young man who was skilfully steering his best girl by those shoals and quicksands of wealth. who was skilfully sfeering his best girl by those shoals and quieksands of wealth, the lemonade booths. The people on the various grand stands sat and simmered, and enviously watt ted the more philosophical citizens across the street absorbing untold gallons of beer from big, cool stone mags. The more democratic sight-seers upon the pavement stood on one leg and waited till at last the procession rounded the corner and was upon them in all its glory.

There is bunting everywhere, and this evening tens of thousands of gas jets arranged in arches and stars and all meaner of designs are dancing in t.eir colored globes. The centennial fever is at its height and Cincinnati is satisfied with her-

at its height and Cincinnati is satisfied with herself, and conscious that she has done a big thing.
The completeness of the preparations and the
smoothness with which the celebration has gone
off is largely due to the energetic secretary of the
Board of Commissioners. Levi C. Goodale. Only
one thing has gone amiss. There was every expectation of having President Cleveland here at
the opening, but he pleaded pressing official duties
in Washington, and promised his presence at the
Exposition later in the summer.

A large number of people turned their backs on height and Cincinnati is satisfied with her

Exposition later in the summer.

A large number of people turned their backs on the illuminations and fireworks in the evening, and went to hear the speeches at Music Hall. Congressman Butterworth presided, and opened with a speech in which he pictured the fathers who organized the Northwest Territory gazing in astonishment on the wonderful progress in the arts made by their children, as evidenced in the exhibits in the Exposition Hall. He introduced Senator Sherman, who spoke of the great developments of the country from which the Exposition drew its material. He attributed it to the three causes of fertile soil, free institutions and the sterling character of the settlers. Julius Caesar Burrows spoke for Michigan, and the exercises closed.

Asbury Park, N. J., July 4 (Special).-Mrs. Mary A. Logan, age forty-five, of No. 98 A. Taylor-st., Brook-lyn, was drowned at Ross's Pavilion, Ocean Grove, thisafternoon. Mrs. Logan had come down this morning in search of accommodations for herself and two daughters for the season, and decided to take a warm salt-water bath before returning home this evening. stricken with heart disease, and sank into the water, which was still running. Her family physician, who pping of the Grove, was at once called, but found on his arrival that life was already extinct. Coroner

Vanderveer promptly gave a permit for the removal of Mrs. Logan's body to her home.

TRYING TO SMIRCH PARNELL.

PROGRESS OF O'DONNELL'S LIBEL SUIT. THE DEFENCE SEEKING TO CONNECT THE IRISH

LEADER WITH SOME CRIME London, July 4.—The trial of the libel suit of Mr. O'Donnell against "The Times," was resumed to-day. Attorney-General Webster, resuming the presentation of the case for the defence, quoted from speeches in favor of boycotting, made by Parnellite members of Parliament. He said the defence intended to prove the genuineness of the documents published in "Tho Times," but they would not reveal who disclosed them, even though such action should result in a ver-dict for the plaintiff. He then read letters, with the view of showing that the League instigated the

Phoenix Park murders. Among the letters read by the Attorney-General was one from Mr. Egan, in Paris, while he was treasurer of the League, dated February, 1881, in which

"Mr. Parnell is here. I have spoken to him about further advance to the A. fund. He has no objection. We have agreed that prompt action is called for."

Afterward Mr. Egan wrote: "Mr Parnell accepts the offer made by B. (meaning

Next was a most significant letter dated October 1881, written after Mr. Parnell's arrest, by Mr. Egan

in Paris, to James Carey in Dublin. He said:
"I have by post sent to M. (meaning Mullet, who set out in the collections of the Smithsonian Instiwas afterward sentenced to penal servitude for connection with the Phoenix Park murders) £200. He will give you what you want. When will you undertake to get the work done! Give us value for our

The reading of this caused a sensation in the co-Letters were then produced which showed that Mr. Egan supported Carey from his seat in the Municipal Council of Dublin, and a note alleged to be in Mi Parnell's handwriting and smuggled from Kilmainham addressed to Mr. Egan, saying:

"What are these fellows waiting for? Inaction is inexpedient. Our best men are in prison. Nothing has been done. End this hesitancy. Make it hot for old Forster."

Further proof tended to show that Mr. Parnell assisted Mr. Byrne to escape, and that after the moral guilt of Sheridan, Egan and others had become obvious to everybody, the leaders of the League maintained communication with them and received money

The Attorney-General then proceeded to read passages from the "Parnellism and Crime" articles Mr. O'Donnell's counsel objected to the selected

character of the quotations. The Chief Justice remarked that the plaintiff had deliberately brought all this upon himself by saying that when the leading persons in the League were spoken of, he was spoken of because he was associated with these persons. The plaintiff had laid only the shadow of a case before the jury and had failed to appear in the witness-box in the face of his counsel's undertaking to produce him. In short, he could not have done "The Times" a greater service than by bringing action in the way he had brought it.

The case was then adjourned.

THE PAN-PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL

FORMAL OPENING IN LONDON-THE CHURCH

SYSTEM IN AMERICA. July 4.—The Pan-Presbyterian Council pened to-day, Lord Cairns presiding. Mr. Matthews, there were 4,000,000 communicants, equivalent to 20,000,000 adherents. He said that education was commend themselves to persons without education. Respecting missions, 60,000 communicants had been gathered into the Presbyterian Church from heathenism and over 500 ministers had been sent to preach the gospel to the heathen.

Mr. Drury, of New-York, zead a paper on the in

fluence of elders and deacons in the workings of the Presbyterian system. He described a movement in America in favor of subordinate clergy to win the classes which the regular ministry cannot reach. He advocated better instruction of elders and deacons in their duties, and the holding of frequent conferences among them

Messrs. Talbot and Chambers recommended the ap-pointment of elders for only a limited time and argued in favor of periodical changes.

Dr. Welch, of Auburn, said that in America the system of periodical changes worked as thoroughly in respect i ministers as with elders.

Air. Cavan, of Toronto, read a paper on the importance of fostering the spiritual life of congregations, dwelling upon the need of episcopal oversight by Presby terians whose duty and prerogative it was to exercise it. He advocated greater use of laymen in church work.

church work.

In reading the minutes Dr. Białkie, of Edinburgh,
sympathetically referred to the death of Judge
Trunkey and Dr. Prime as a great loss to Presbyterian-

INDEPENDENCE DAY ABROAD.

THE STARS AND STRIPES CONSPICUOUS IN LONDON.

London, July 4.—Although numbers of Americans went to Henley to attend the regatta, many remained in town and others returned in the evening and joined in unusually numerous and successful Fourth of July gatherings. The Stars and Stripes were flying from the Grand, Victoria, Metropole and Langham Hotels from sunrise, also from the United States Legation and other places. Mrs. Phelps, the wife of the American Minister, gave an "at home" at her residence in Lowndes Square. The rooms were superbly decorated with ferns and flowers. Portraits of Washington and Cleveland, draped with the Stars and Stripes, hung on the walls. About 600 visitors were

A banquet was given at the American Club, at which Mr. Phelps and Mr. White were present. The owners of "Niagara" issued invitations to view the picture, also promising music, dancing and a good

time generally. Mr. Gladstone visited an American exchang terday to obtain a book, and was introduced to several Americans who were present. He con versed affably with Mayor Duncan, of Washington; Mr. Walter Lamb, of Nebraska; Judge Nelson, of St. Paul, and others. He spoke about the American post office, the Fourth of July, and the Ingersoll controversy, and incidentally remarked "My postal address is 'Gladstone, England.'" To-day he sent to the exchange his photograph, with his signature appended. pended. Lady Salisbury held a reception at the ice this evening, which Mr. Phelps atte

GERMANS TO RELIEVE EMIN BEY. Perlin, July 4 .- An expedition is being formed here for the relief of Emin Bey.

MISHAP TO THE ENTERPRISE. Christiania, July 4.—The United States war-ship Enterprise ran on the mole off Droebak to-day, with a great crash. There was no pilot on board at the time. The vessel is not leaking. One hundred tons of coal The vessel is not leading.

have been discharged, and the guns have been shifted
aft in order to lighten her stem. An effort to float
her will be made at high tide. Assistance has been

MEETING OF LIBERAL UNIONIST PEERS. London, July 4.—The Liberal Unionist peers held a meeting here to-day and subscribed a large sum to ex-

tend the workings of the party. Lord Derby elected leader in the House of Lords and Earl Campdown was elected whip.

SWEPT AWAY BY THE UNDERTOW AND DROWNED. Asbury Park, N. J., July 4 (Special).-A sad drowning accident occurred near the Octagon House at 11 o'clock this morning. Robert Walker, age fourteen years, and Alice Walker, his sister, two years old, were among those who went in bathing. The two children, who were unusually fend of each other, began playing together in the water. Suddenly they were swept off their feet and carried out by the undertow. They screamed frantically for help, but before belp could reach them they sank for last time, clasped in each other's arms. the last time, clasped in each other's arms. The people on the beach screamed as they saw the children disappear beneath the waves. Then began the terrible search for the two little bodies. The body of Alice was recovered this afternoon, but that of her brother has not yet been found. They were the grand-children of the Rev. Dr. Samuel B. Bodd, president of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company.

HENRY GUY CARLETON IMPROVING. Henry Guy Carleton was considerably improved last night. A bulletin was posted in the hallway of the Lotes Club stating that he was "showing all the improvement that his friends could wish. Barring unlooked for complications, he may be considered out of danger; but he must be kept quiet during convalescence so as to prevent any relapse." It was stated that he had not been disturbed by the noise of celebration and that he had passed a quiet, restful days. DROWNED IN | HIS LIFE-BOAT.

DEATH OF AN INVENTOR IN THE NIAGARA RAPIDS.

HIS CONFIDENCE IN THE LITTLE VESSEL HE HAD BUILT LED HIM TO DESTRUCTION.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 4.—Robert W. Flack, of o. 69 Applest., Syracuse, lost his life here this afternoon in an attempt to go through the Niagara Rapids in his life-boat, the Phantom. The boat was centre, thirty-four inches deep and pointed at both ends. One third of the boat was decked over with half inch white pine. The opening in the centre was eight feet long by a yard wide. There were seats for five persons. The craft weighed 700 pounds and the owner claimed she would right herself in any sea. His object in making the trip was to show this and get his boat introduced by different Governmental life saving services. made his appearance at 2:15 p. m., dressed in a blue flannel sleeveless suit, with a white handkerchief about his neck. This, he said, had been sent him by

"I shall make a stop of twenty minutes at the Whirlpool," said he, "so as to allow the reporters to get there. I would rather give \$1,000 than to make the stop, but I will do it. I shall then get in and make the trip through Foster's Flats, where no river naviersaults, so that no one will ever dare to make the trip after me. I have perfect confidence in the boat, and I think I have pluck enough for anything myself." He entered his boat at 3 p. m. At 3:02 ord's new elevator, near the cantilever bridge. seen working his steering apparatus. He went out of sight two or three times, but at Buttery's elevator stern of his boat ahead. Over he went, and took a His boat never righted, and it plunged and shot from the spectators that he was a dead man, Charles A. Percy, who last September went through

Charles A. Percy, who last September went through the Rapids in his boat, swam out and towed the Phantom ashore. Fully 100 men had climbed down to the water's edge, and they turned the boat over. Flack's body was still strapped to the seat and his face was blue, showing that he had been drowned. A rope wound about the steering wheel told the story. He had been clogged. The body was taken up to Suspension Bridge and will be shipped to Syracuse for high if the Canadian coroner does not object. Flack left a wildow and five children. He had been in the English Army and had visited India and Egypt. He was a sailor, but made a living as a carpenter. He was born in Bristol. England, thirty-nine years ago. He came to America when he was twenty-three years old, and for twelve years lived at Toronto, Ont.

GANG OF CLEVER THIEVES CAUGHT BY DETEC-TIVES WHO LOOKED LIKE LONGSHOLEMEN.

Company, at Pier No. 45 North River, have been annoyed lately by the systematic stealing of cotion from bales which were shipped to Europe. It was evident that the bales had been tampered with before leaving New-York. In some cases as much as 200 pounds of cotton had been taken form a single bale. Agents of the company were unable to discover the thieves and the managers appealed to Inspector

implete their disguise, Detective-Sergeants Hickey and Lawlor began to hang about the piers where cotton was loaded on the ocean steamships. Late on Monday night the detectives lay to all appearances asleep on a string piece of the Cunard Pier, where the lighter Kathleen was moored beside a big steamship. They had one eye on a man in a row-boat, who was paddling noiselessly about with muffled oars and keeping within hailing distance of the fighter. It was an hour after midnight when a whistle caused the man to row up to the side of the lighter. Then the men on the lighter began to drag bags full of cotton up from the hold and throw them into the skiff.

The work went on rapidly for a few minutes, while with drawn revolvers and with their badges gleaming on their breasts, the man in the shiff took warning and rowed hastily away out of reach. men dived into the hold, and down went the detectives after them, steering their way with a bull's eye la tern which had been captured recently from a burglar. A big dog, which showed his teeth and growled sav-agely, blocked their way for a moment, but he was

settled with a few vigorous kicks.

Three of the lightermen obeyed the order to throw up their hands and surrender, and they stood meekly in the glace of the lantern while one of the officers made a search and found John Sanders, the captain, pretending to be asleep in his berth. The prisoners were marched to Police Headquarters early on Tuesday morning and later they were remanded at a police court until to-day. Sanders said he lived at No. 129 Forsyth-st. His companions were August Henry, of No. 57 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, and August Klint and Edward Thollsman, of No. 160 Harrison-st. They

Edward Tholisman, of No. 160 Harrison-st. They were in league with river thieves who are yet to be captured.

A search in the lighter's hold revealed the method by which the lightermen had taken cotton from the bules. An iron bar, split at one end like duck's bill had been used to unfasten the iron hoops on the bales. After a bale had been stripped of its hoops an outside layer of cotton was removed. Then the hoops were put back and there was nothing in the appearance of the bale to indicate that it had been lightened, as the cotton soon expanded and made the hoops tight again.

SHERIDAN RALLIES QUICKLY.

BETTER THAN AFTER ANY OF HIS PREVIOUS ATTACKS-DR. PEPPER RETURNS HOME. Cape May, N. J., July 4.- The special train with Dr. Pepper on brand arrived here at 1:35 this morning. He was driven at once to the steamboat landing to be

taken to the Delaware Breakwater to visit General Sheridan, but the steam launch had left and he came back to the Stockton Hotel, ate breakfast and telegraphed to the Breakwater. The boat again came over and Dr. Pepper was placed on board and taken to the Swatara. He returned here and left here for Philadelphia by special train at 11:35 this morning. No person was able to get an interview with him. General Sheridan's physicians issued two bulletin

to-day. The first one, issued at 9 a. m., was as follows:

subsided. General Sheridan's condition is decidedly bet ter than after any previous attack. There is no threatendegree favorable, and the prospects for a successful com-

ROBERT M. O'REILLY, HENRY C. YARROW. The following bulletin was issued this evening: 8 p. m.-General Sheridan has passed a very comfortable

resting a great deal, coughing but little, showing some appetite and exhibiting no unfavorable symptoms.

ROBERT O'REILLY. HENRY C. YARROW.

ENDING A DISPUTE WITH THE ALTON RAILROAD Chicago, July 4.-A year or two ago the eastern trunk lines decided to refuse to sell tickets over the Chicago and Alton and a number of other western chicago and Alton and a number of the pledge roads, because the western lines declined to pledge themselves not to pay commissions for the sale of ticket in eastern territory. After an exciting contest all the western lines with the exception of the Alton made the concession to the eastern lines, and the sale of tickets over their lines was resumed. The Alton alone stood firm. It managed to secure even more business than it did before it was placed under the ban, having established independent agencies through out the East. It was advised yesterday by the Line—a Vanderbilt road—that the sale of through tick-ets to all points on and via the Alton has been re-sumed and that it would be given equal representa-tion at Bee Line coupon stations with other com-

A LITTLE HERO PROBABLY PATALLY HURT. was returning home after a bath he noticed Thomas Con-nors, age six, crossing the Rapid Transit tracks at the Franklin-st, crossing, in front of an approaching train. Franklin-st, crossing, in front of an approaching train, Burns rushed in front of the train and succeeded in saving the life of the child, but before he could get off the track he was struck by the engine and thrown several feet. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and removed to the S. R. Smith Infirmary, where it was discovered that the young hero had received a fracture of the skull and had his arm broken. Dr. Van Rainseller, the house surgoon, is of the opinion that the injuries will prove fatal.

NOTICE TO GEN. HARRISON. OFFICIALLY INFORMED OF HIS NOMINA-

TION.

AN ADDRESS SIGNED BY ALL THE COMMITTEE-MEN READ BY CHAIRMAN ESTEE-GENERAL HARRISON'S REPLY. [BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Indianapolis, July 4 .- General Harrison at noon today was formally notified of his nomination by the committee instructed by the Chicago Convention to perform that duty. Before going to the house of the Republican standard bearer, the committee held a meeting at the Denison House, where the formal afterward signed by each committeeman. rangements for informing Mr. Morton of his nomination were also discussed, and while a motion fixing Friday or Saturday morning as the time for calling to the committee by local Republicans, causing a nement of action relating to the New-York trip. Shortly before noon a procession of carriages conveyed the members of the committee, headed by Chairman Estee, of California, ex-Governor Foster, of Ohlo, and S. M. Allen, of Maine, to General Har rison's house, over a mile distant from the hotel. It was anything but a pleasant ride as the temperature was up near the blood boiling point and the

atmosphere was insufferably oppressive. At the home of General Harrison, a large nur reople had gathered under the trees, along the street and in his yard, while the parlors of the house were already filled with ladies, newspaper men and a few intimate friends. In honor of the day, the house was profusely but appropriately decorated, and the display of the National colors on the houses of General Harrison's neighbors was lavish enough to indicate that there was more than ordinary occasion for it. rear parlor of the house, while the ladies occupied one front parlor. The rooms were close and uncomfortably crowded, and so oppresive was the heat that be fore the ceremonies were concluded Morris Perkins, a correspondent for "The New-York Sun," was overne and had to be taken to one of the rooms above,

where, after proper attention, he recovered.

Immediately after General Harrison and his wife entered the room in which the committee was assembled, Chairman Estee stepped forward and read his address as follows:

General Harrison: We are commissioned by the National Republican Convention to officially notify you of your nomination as the Republican candidate for Presi-dent of the United States. In doing this, we may be approval of the whole convention; it left no embittered feeling of lukewarm supporters, and its action voiced the distinguished gentlemen, well known to the people. who were experienced in public affairs, illustridegree those peculiar qualities which commended you to the people's favor. In the hour of our country's peril the people's favor. In the hour of our country's peril you cheerfully accepted a humble position in the army, went where your country most needed you, and by long and faithful service, rose to higher commands and assumed graver responsibilities. Elected to the United States Senate, your enlightened and conservative statesmanship commanded the respect and inspired the confidence of the American people. Added to this the purity of your past life and your exalted private virtues are an earnest that as a candidate for President, the honor of the Republican party and the glory of our country will be safe in lican party and the glory of our country will be safe in

The platform adopted by the National Republican Conreplation marks out with clearness and precision the creed of the party. The American system of protection to American labor and American products in American markets, the sacredness and purity of the ballot, the protection tion of American citizens, native and adopted, at home and abroad, on land and sea, the prohibition of Chinese imm east defences and the especial care of the old soldler conspicuous places in our platform. These and other subjects referred to in the platform will doubtless receive the detectives rolled off the stringplece and glided subjects referred to in the platform will doubtless receive along the pier to a point where they could jump your careful consideration. In coaclusion we beg to expend the pier to a point where they could jump press our personal satisfaction at your indulge the belief that your election is already a General Harrison's response was read from manu

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: The conferred upon me by the Republican National Convention, recently in session in Chicago, excites emotions of tion, recently in session in Chicago, excites emotions of a profound, though of a somewhat conflicting character. That after full deliberation and free consultation the representatives of the Republican party of the United States should have concluded that the great principles States should have concluded that the great principles enunciated in the platform adopted by the Convention could be in some measure safely confided to my care, is an honor of which I am deeply sensible and for which I am very grateful. I do not assume or believe that this choice implies that the Convention found in me any preminent fitness, or exceptional fidelity to the principles of government to which we are mutually piedged. My satisfaction with the result would be altogether spoiled if that result had been teached by any unworthy methods, or by a disparagement of the more eminent men who divided that result had been teached by any unworthy neutoda, or by a disparagement of the more eminent men who divided with me the suffrages of the Convention. I accept the nomination with so deep a sense of the dignity of the office and of the gravity of its duties and responsibilities

office and of the gravity of its duties and responsibilities as altogether to exclude any feeling of exultation or pride. The principles of the Government and the practices in administration, upon which issues are now fortunately so clearly made, are so important in their relations to the National and to individual prosperity that we may expect an unusual popular interest in the campaign. Relying wholly upon the considerate judgment of our fellow citizens and the gracious favor of God, we will confidently submit our cause to the arbitrament of a free ballot. The day you have chosen for this visit suggests no thoughs that are not in harmony with the occasion. The Republican party has walked in the light of the Declaration of Independence. It has lifted the shaft of patriotism upon the foundation laid at Bunker Hill. It has made the Independence. It has lifted the shaft of patriotism upon the foundation iaid at Bunker Hill. It has made the more perfect union secure by making all men free. Wash-ington and Lincoln, Yorktown and Appomattox, the Decla-ration of Independence and the Proclamation of Emanci-pation, are aturally and worthilly associated in our thoughts. As soon as may be possible, I shall by letter communicate to your chairman a more formal acceptant of the nomination, but it may be but proper to say that have aircady examined the platform with that its declarations, to some of which your chairman has pation, are naturally and worthily associated in our It gives me pleasure, goatemen, to receive you in my home and to thank you for the cordial manner in which you have conveyed your official message.

The ceremony was slightly formal, much more so, evidently, than suited the General's ideas of unrestrained cordiality, for he afterward remarked face-

tiously to a newspaper friend: "This reading of compositions is a business that

I am not accustomed to."

At the conclusion of the response, General Harrison shook hands with Chairman Estee, who then intro-duced each of the committeemen, first the colored members, A. S. Hendricks, of Alabama, and Bishop stringer, of Mississippi, both of whom stood nearest "the President," as Chairman Estee persistently called General Harrison; and afterward the committeemen who were accompanied by their wive These were Messrs. Potter, of New-Jersey; John C. Dougherty, of Tennessee; P. C. Cheney, of New-Hampshire, and Frank Reeder, of Pennsylvania. After these formalities, General Harrison announced that he desired the members of the committee to re-main for luncheon. The invitation was accepted, Mr. Foley, of Nevada, proposing as an amendment that Mrs. Harrison should be included in the invitation, which caused some merriment. After the lunch the committee returned to the hotel in a body, where after a short conference, it was decided that the invitation of the local Republicans to a banquet

Many of the members of the committee returned home on the afternoon rains, but the majority left the city in a special car at 3 o'clock for Rhinebeck, N. Y., where they will notify to Mr. Morton his ation as Vice-President on Friday morning.

VISITED BY VETERANS OF 1840.

THE AGED MEMBERS OF THE TIPPECANOE CLUB CALLING ON GENERAL HARRISON.

Indianaporis, July 4 (Special).-The Tippecan Club, an organization of gray-haired men who voted for General William Henry Harrison in 1836 and again in 1840, called on General Harrison this afternoon at 4 o'clock at a time when the rain was failing in torrents. Their organization has been in existence many years, and at one time there were several hun-dred members on the rolls. But death has gradually diminished the number, and the last few years there have been few meetings that have not been for

the purpose of attending the funeral of some brother. One of these few meetings was held on January 4, when resolutions were adopted indorsing the grandson of their old here as a candi-date for the Presidency, and with many of them his comination and election is a cherished last wish of life. Of the 291 members of the club now alive, there oldest, William Hubbard, has passed his one hundred and fourth birthday. When they called upon Gen the parlors of his house, where he shook hands with each of the old followers of his grandfather.

of Marion County: I am very deeply touched by your visit to-day. The respect and confidence of such a body of men is a crown. Many of you I have known since I first came to Indianapolis. I count you my friends. (Cries of "Yes, sir, we are.") You have not only shown your friendship and respect in the political contests in which my name has been used, but very many of you, in the social and business relations of life, extended to me when I came, a young man, among you, encouragement and help. I know that at the beginning your respect and confider was builded upon the respect and even affection, may I not say, which you bore my grand-father. (A voice, "Yes, that is true.") May I not without self laudation now say that upon that found on you have since created a modest structure of respe-(cries of "That's so, good stock.") such as all of you enjoy. It was the only inheritance that has been transmitted in our (Cries of "It has been enough.") I think you recollect, and perhaps it was that as much as aught else that drew your choice in 1810 to the Whig candidate for the Presidency, that he came out of Virginia to the West with no fortune but the sword he bore, and unsheathed here in defence of our frontier homes. He transmitted little to his descendants but the respect he had won from his fellow to leave nothing else to our children. (Laughter and cries

My friends, I am a thorough believer in the A

test of character. (Cries of "That's right.") The rule

must be applied to a mon's own life, when his status

himself. (Applause and cries of "That's true.") I be Heve also in the American opportunity which puts the starry sky above every boy's head and sets his foot upon I thank you cordially for your greeting and for this tender of your help in this campaign. I will add dignity and strength to the campaign when i is found that the zealous, earnest and intelligent co-operation of men of mature years like you is given to it. The Whig party to which you belonged had but one were indeed the cherished and distinguished principles of the Whig party, and in the olden and better time, of firm faith in the benefits of a proteceive tariff. ome of the Whigs who stood with you in the of 1840 to which you have referred wandered from us, may we not send them to-day the greetings of these, their associates, and invite them to come again into the

And now, gentlemen, I thank you again for your visit, little personal intercourse

the conclusion of General Harrison's remarks, Mrs. Harrison came forward and invited the veter-ans to partake of luncheon, which they did with evident relish.

A POSSIBLE STRIKE OF TELEGRAPHEES. THE REPORT NOT CREDITED BY THE COMPANIES'

OFFICIALS, HOWEVER. The report that annually appears about great strike of the telegraph operators that is to take place was published yesterday. It appeared to be based, for the most part, on a circular recently issued by the Bretherhood of Telegraphers urging organization on the part of all operators, for the purpose of demanding an increase of wages and a reduction of the hours of labor, eight hours being considered a fair day's work. Though not definitely stated, it was intimated that the operdemands, provided, of course, they could get well enough organized to justify them in doing so.

So far as could be ascertained yesterday, there is no likelihood of any active steps being taken immediately. Representatives of the Brotherhood say they are in no hurry to begin the fight, but will wait until avoid any strike, but, if necessary, they will go out,

Sharon, Penn., July 4 (Special).-The Kimberly Mill at this place, employing 400 men, which has been March 14 will be put in repair at once and will resume work not later August 1. It is reported to-night that the Sharon Iron Works, employing 500 men, will start work in a few days.

ARREST OF A BANK DIRECTOR.

THOUGHT TO BE IMPLICATED WITH THE AB

SCONDING CLERK, VAN LOAN. Nelson H. Coykendall, a grocer in Monticelle Jersey City, was arrested last night, charged with being concerned in the embezzlement of \$15,000 from the Second National Bank, by Clerk John H. Van Loan. Coykendall is a director in the bank, and is also Van Loan's father-in-law. Chief of Police Murphy and the bank officials are convinced that Van Loan has been the dupe of others and that he has not profited much by the bank's loss. Chief Murphy expects to make an other arrest in a few hours, and he is also close on the track of Van Loan and will have him in custody in a day or two. Coykendall was arraigned last night before Police Justice Wanser, who demanded \$5,000 ball. He was unable to furnish the ball and was locked up.

Dr. Gordon, one of the bank directors, said that all the false entries in the books kept by Van Loan were in one man's account, but he refused to give the name of the man. The examination of Van Loan's book was continued, but nothing could be learned of the result.

Baltimore, July 4.- The National Convention of the League of Democratic Clubs met to-day in the Academy of Music. Charles Ogden, of Nebraska, called the meeting to order. After silence had been obtained the Rev. Dr. J. T. Wightman, of Baltimore, formerly of South Carolina, offered a prayer. Mr. Ogden then delivered an address, and was followed by Mayor Larobe, of this city. by Mayor Larobe, of this city. Mr. Ogden cominated the following as temporary officers of the convention: chairman, William E. Russell, of Massachusetts; secretary, D. N. Carvalho, of New-York; assistant secretaries, William II, Massey, J. V. L. Pruyn, Samuel F. Ball, Edward H. Smith, Thomas Ewing, jr.; reading clerks, Morrill N. Packard, John M. Travers and John Kelly, of Baltimore; stenographer, James F. Burke, of Fittsburg; sergeant-at-arms, James Flannery, of Maryland. They were elected by acclamation.

As he was about to take the chair a Massachusetts delegate asked for three cheers for William E. Russell, the next Governor of Massachusetts. They were given with a will. After the applause had subsided Mr. Russell spoke glorifying Cleveland, Thurman and "tariff reform." After the appointment of several committees the convention adjourned till to-morrow.

LARGE PART OF A CHOWDER PARTY ARRESTED. A gay and festive chowder party, composed of members of the Charles Piper Chowder Club, of this city, crossed to Brooklyn by the Grand-st. ferry and went out into Queens County for a day of pleasure. On their return through Brooklyn last evening they stopped at Grand-st, and Marcy-ave, to settle a dispute which had arisen among them by a fight. A general centest had begun and the neighborhood was greatly excited over the disturbance when Policeman Lynch, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested one of the party. This diverted the attention of the others from their quarrel and they fell

upon the policeman.

Lynch sent word to the police station and Police
Captain Short and a squad of men marched upon the disturbers of the peace and summarily arrested twelve of them, who were locked up in the Bedford Avenue Police Station. One of them, William Stemp, resisted arrest, and had to be clubbed into submission.

THE FOURTH AT WOODSTOCK.

THE USUAL OLD-FASHIONED CELEBRA-

TION.

SPEECHES BY SENATORS FRYE AND PLATT, BY PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH, SENATOR PALMER AND OTHERS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Woodstock, Conn., July 4 .- Elsewhere the Fourth of July has fallen to a greater or smaller extent into desuctude more or less innocuous. In most places it is celebrated with little else than firecrackers and fireworks. In Woodstock, however, the old-fashioned celebration is maintained from year to year with undiminished fervor. At an early hour this morning the tide of travel set in the direction of beautiful Roseland Park. In some cases families drove hither from a distance of twenty or twenty-five miles. All the nearer country was thoroughly represented, and the long rows of hitching-posts not far from the park entrance were nearly all called into use.

The day was perfect, the park never was more attractive, and while the sun's rays were extremely warm in the shade of the fine trees surrounding the stand for the speakers the gathered crowd was fanned by a cooling breeze and there was little discomfort by reason of heat. The stand was draped with flags and trimmed with colored festoons. A genuine pulpit of black walnut was placed in front of the rows of arm-chairs, and on it rested a glass of ice water and a handsome bouquet of white and red roses. Settees for the audience were arranged in front and on two sides of the stand, but a large number of persons were compelled to remain on their feet during the exercises. The audience was larger in the afternoon than in the morning. Mr. Bowen's distinguished guests arrived in carriages at the park about halfpast 10, preceded by a band. When they had taken their places on the stand there were seen a number of men of national reputation. Many of them were accompanied by ladies, for whom chairs were reserved behind those intended for the speakers. Henry C. Bowen, of course, occupied a prominent place. A basket of fans was provided, but few of them were used.

The speaking was begun by Congressman Charles A. Russell, who made the address of welcome. In alluding to the notable men who had previously stood on the same platform, he mentioned the names of Hawley, Logan, Sherman and Blaine. There was applause for each name, that for Blaine being by far the most emphatic. Then he added, And we have had Morton here, too," whereupon the applause was equal to that given for Blaine as soon as it was perceived that he meant the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Mr. Russell called upon Governor Lounsbury to act as president of the day, and the Governor's election was greeted with applause. The Governor wore a Grand Army button on his right lapel, and on the left a red, white and blue rosette, which was also the badge of most of the occupants of the stand. Mr. Lounsbury spoke with much earnestness and was warmly applauded. He called upon the Rev. E. B. Bingham to pray. Then a hymn for the Nation, written by the Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin, was sung by the audience.

SENATOR PALMER'S RELATIONS TO NEW-ENG-

The first of the regular speakers was Senator Palmer, of Michigan, whom Governor Lounsbury began to introduce as " The Rev.," provoking much laughter thereby. The Senator, who wore a coollooking gray suit, stepped forward to the pulpit, leaned one elbow on it, thrust the other hand in his trousers pocket, crossed one foot over the other and began to talk in an easy conversational tone. This he kept up for ten minutes. He said that though he was born a thousand miles away, he considered himself a New-England mosaic, since his father was born in Connecticut, his mother in Vermont, his wife in Maine and his busione or two good stories, he drew out an elaborate manuscript, put on the eyeglasses that he had been twirling with his fingers and began his oration on "New-England at the West." He contended that New-England ideas dominate the Republic to-day. The Yankee is the moulder of the destinies of the Nation, and this is so because the men who founded these Eastern commonwealths were men of faith. The faith which reasons, doubts and believes is the mainspring of New-England life. The term West, Mr. Palmer said, was fast losing its significance. Fifty years from now New-England at the West would not be on the programme because the two would be

exchangeable terms. When the venerable Hannibal Hamlin was presented, the audience, at the president's suggestion rose and gave three hearty cheers in honor of the youngest and the oldest living Vice-President of the United States, while hats and handkerchiefs were waved. Mr. Hamlin wore a swallow-tail coat of black broadcloth. While his voice was not strong, it was firm and clear and showed few signs of his eighty years. He said that the Fourth of July was the greatest day of the world, since this was the only free Government ever founded. He spoke of the vast development of steam which his own life had witnessed, and also of the telegraph, the telephone and the phonograph. He referred to the political achievements of a hundred years and noted the progress of liberty and popular government.

"It is historically recorded." he said, "that Hamilear swore his son to eternal hostility to Rome. We can do wiser than that. We can pledge ourselves to liberty and our free institu-

when Mr. Hamlin, who spoke fifteen minutes, sat down the applause was long continued and three more cheers for the man from Maine were given. AN APPEAL FOR TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

"Personal Temperance" was the subject of the address of Senator Platt, of Connecticut. He said that he had departed from his custom in preparing a written speech, and had written as his introduction " Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens." He had observed that all the previous speakers had re. red to the ladies, and he wished to say that by the Fourteenth Amendment the ladies were all citizens, and so his introductory phrase comprised the ladies. "Embraces," he added, with a grim smile, at the suggestion of some one scated behind Here are some of the things that Senator

him. Here are some of the things that Senator Platt said:

In speaking briefly to-day on personal temperance, a definition is first in order. By temperance I mean total abstinence. In my estimation the only consistent temperance man is one who absolutely refuses, at all times and under all circumstances, to drink any kind of intoxicating liquor as a beverage.

Bearing this definition in mind, let me say that I do not engage in any political discussion. I do not say whether prohibition or high license is the most desirable form of legislation for the practical dimmution of the terribic drink evil. I do not criticise any form, phase or method of temperance work I purposely refrain from doing so, because I have to-day a single purpose in mind; it is to appeal to men not to drink.

The most difficult phase of the problem is that those who drink least most effectually hinder temperance progress. Is this proposition a hazsh one? I believe it to be true, and I state it for the sake of truth and temperance. When I assume that three-fourths of our male adults drink, I do not mean to be understood that three-fourths or even one-fourth of them are intemperate or excessive drinkers, in the popular meaning of those terms. The drunkards, the hard drinkers and the liquor sellers combined, could not hinder temperance progress for an hour if their efforts were not supplemented by the influence of the occasional drinkers. The great majority of those who drink are occasional drinkers ouly—men who do not drink enough in their own estimation or the estimation of the general public, to do any harm, but who drink just enough to array their influence, as well as their example, on the side of drink instead of on the side of temperance. If it be known that a man drinks champagne once a month, that is sufficient to desiroy his influence for temperance.

I have purposely omitted the discussion of means and methods. I have purposely ignored the political features of the temperance meconem, for I desired to fix one fact in your minds and pr